The French Blunderbuss Committee Appointed at Last.

Kansas Senators Virtuously Indignant.

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill in the House.

Rainey Stands Up for His "Culled Bredern."

THE YERBA BUENA LAND GRAB.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1872.

Mr. Caldwell. (rep.) of Kansas, made a personal explanation. He said it was known to the Senate that a committee of the Kansas Legislature had been engaged in an investigation of alleged corrupt practices connected with the election of United States Senators in 1867 and 1871, and, if the newspapers could be believed, had made a report on the plect. He had not yet seen the so-called testimony on which this report was said that no attempt had been made to prove that no attempt had been made to prove that any member of the Legislature had been bribed to vote for him. The whole proceeding had been instigated by maitee and was designed for a political purpose. The State Senate had refused to send the report and testimony to Washington, and the House had declined to ask the United States Senate to order an investigation; but, as his character had been assailed he would not stand upon forms. He shrank from no scrutiny, He hurled back the charges against him with scorn and indignation, and at some lature time he would expose the outrage as it deserved. In the meantime he asked a suspension of judgment.

Art. Pourroy, (rep.) of Kansas, said that the report of the committee, as published in tag newspapers, referred to him, and asked the vice President whether he had received any official comminication on the subject from the Legislature of Kansas. based, but he had positive assurances

Kansas.

The Vice President replied that he had not.

Mr. Pomeroy then offered a resolution reterring
the papers and communications relating to the
election of United States Sensiors in Kansas in 1867 election of United States Senators in Kansas in 1867 and 1871, and directing the committee to report to the Senate what action. If any, shound be taken by the Senators concerned, and what by the Senators concerned, and what by the Senate. Mr. Therman, (dem.) of Onlo, said there was no precedent for directing a committee to advise individual Senators what they should do in such cases, and suggested that that part of the resolution should be omitted.

Mr. Pomenov accepted the suggestion. He proposed also to refer the newspaper reports of the proceedings of the Kansas Legislature to the committee.

Mr. Edmunds, (red.) of Vt., protested against set-ung a committee of the Senate to work to investi-gate upon mere newspaper reports, and said that Mr. Pomeroy in making such a proposal was going even beyong anything done by the "retormers." Messrs, Carpenter, (rep.) of Wis., and Hamley, (rep.) of Me., took the same ground, and after some discussion the resolution was laid on the table. Mr. Scott, (rep.) of Pa., from the Finance Com-mittee, reported the bill to extend to the city of Pattsburg the provisions of the act of 1870 relating to the transportation of merchandise in bond. Passed.

Lo the transportation of merchandise in bond. Passed.

Apmissions to the floor,
Mr. Pomeroy, from the Committee on the Revision of the Rules, reported an amendment to the sixth rule providing that all appeals taken when an undepatation proposition is pending shall also be declared without debate; and an amendment adding the following to the classes of persons entitled to admission to the floor of the Senate:—General of the Army, Admiral of the Navy, members of the national Legislatures of foreign countries, private secretaries of Senators only appointed in writing, and the Librarian of Congress.

Several motions to add to the list were made and rejected.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Legislature Appropriation bill.

The Arms sales Committee.

Mr. Cameros, (rep.) of Pa., moved to lay aside the appropriation bill, for the purpose of proceeding to the appointment of the Committee on the French arms sale. Agreed to, Mr. Cameron then moved to proceed to the execution of the order of the Senate for the election of the committee by ballot, under the rule.

Mr. Thumbulli, (rep.) of Ill., reminded him that there was a resolution pending naming the committee and asked whether he did not propose to

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., reminded him that there was a resolution pending having the committee, and asked whether ne did not propose to call it up.

Mr. Cameron—No, sir.

Mr. Trumbull—I wish to suggest to the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Cameron) that this motion to elect the committee by bailot takes some of us by surprise. I had an impression that the resolution laid on the table the other day was only laid there temporarily. There has been no time for a consideration of this motion, and I suggest whether it would not be better to postpone the matter until tomorrow, for the purpose of having some understanding in relefence to it. I do not even remember now what the rule is under which we are to select the committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT ruled the thirty-fifth rule.

The VICE PRESIDENT—It is the thirty-fifth rule.

Mr. TRUMBULL, referring to the rule, said that a plurality of voice would elect the chairman, as well as the other members of the committee. The Vice President stated that under the rules the committee could elect its own chairman, unless he should be specifically elected by the Senate.

Mr. THUMAN movel to postpone the election until one o'clock Wednesday.

The VICE PRESIDENT ruled the motion out of order.

The Vice President ruled the motion out of order.

The balloting and result.

Messrs, Cameron and Thurman were appointed tellers, and the Senate then proceeded to ballot with the following result:

Hamin, 39: Carpenier, 40: Sawyer, 38; Logan, 53: Ames, 36; Harian, 38: Stevenson, 52: Schurz, 23: Trumbuli, 19; Tipton, 12; Conking, 3; Edminds, 1; Ferry (conn.), 13, and 4 for Ferry, without stating which Ferry, and Blair, 12.

The Vice President declared the first seven on this list elected as the committee.

TIPTON REMONSTRATES.

Mr. Tipton asked unanimous consent that this ballot should be considered informal, because there had been no opportunity for the Senators on one side to consider about the composition of the committee, and because there was a Meket prepared beforemand by those on the other side and spring upon the Senate. He and others mad come here win the understanding that the penating proposition to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Sherman's refusing to serve was to be considered, and they were unprepared for this motion. He wished, therefore, that this ballot should be considered informal, so that the Senate might have an opportunity for a fair election, without having a packed ticket forced upon 1; (Langliter.)

The Vice President—The Chair would say to the Senator—

Mr. Tipton—Previously prepared is the language

packed ticket forced upon P. (Laughter.)

The Vick President—The Chair would say to the Senator—

Mr. Tifton—Previously prepared is the language that I wanted to use. (Laughter.)

The Vice President—That would be better.

Mr. Edmunds objected.

Mr. Servensos (dem.) of Ky., said he was already on a very laborious committee (on Appropriations), and asked to be excused from serving on this one. He said he would move to substitute Mr. Schurz, who was very familiar with the subject of these saies of arms. (Laughter.)

Mr. Conkling, (rep.) of N. Y.—Let us not excuse him.

The Senate divided on the question of excusing Mr. Stevenson, and by count there were 21 votes in the affirmative to 19 in the negative.

STEVENSON NOT EXCUSID.

Mr. Edmunds called for the yeas and hays, which were ordered, and the motion to excuse was lost—Yeas—Alcorn, blair, Casseris. Cooper, Davis of W. Va., Perry of Conn., Golditwate. Hamilton of Ind., Hamilton of Texas, Hill, Johnston, Kelly, Norwood, Robertson, Sanisbury, Schurz, Stevenson, Stockton, Thorman, Tipten, Trumbull, west, Wilson—22.

NAYS—Ames, Anthony, Eoreman, Calewell, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Cole, Couking, Edmunds, Perry of Mich., Flangan, Frengleysea, Gibbert, Hamilton, Harian, Nye, Fomeroy, Poole, Ramsey, Rice, Sawyer, Scott, Spencer, Vickers—28.

Mr. Vickeris, (dem.) of Mo., said he had voted in the negative in order that he might move to reconsider the vote, and he accordingly made that motion, Lost—yeas 23, nays 39.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of file Appropriation of the Appropriation of the consideration of

FRE APPROPRIATION BILL.
Several minor amendments reported by the comnities were agreed to.

Several minor amendments reported by the committee were agreed to.

*** NEW PAPER PAP.

The amendment repealing all laws authorizing the publication of the statutes and treaties of the United States in the newspapers was discussed at some length, and the yote upon it was reserved until the oill should be reported to the senate from the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Monnill, (rep.) of VL, from the Committee on Paulic Buildings and Grounds, reported an amendment providing for the extension of the Capitol grounds. He said he would not have brought forward this amendment but for the fact that the committee had reason to believe that the House of Representatives would agree to it. Adopted.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1872. Mr. MERCUR, (rep.) of Pa., from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill supplementary to the Apportionment bill. It was recommitted. It pro-

CONGRESS.

| poses to allow an additional Representative to each of the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Tennessee, Louistana, Alabama and Florida, such additional Representatives to be elected from the State at large, unless otherwise provided by logistation.

the State at large, unless otherwise provided by legislation.

Mr. Sperr, (rep.) of Ga., by unanimous consent introduced a bill removing political disabilities from twenty-seven citizens of Georgia, which was passed. Four or five other like bills were offered by as many members, and were incorporated in one bill and passed without being read.

A GOLDEN GATE LAND GRAB.

Mr. WHELIER. (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on the Pacine Railroad, reported a bill granting to the Central Pacific Railroad Company one-haif of the island of Yerta Buena, in the bay of San Francisco, for its western terminus, the half to be selected and designated within six months, under the authority of the President of the United States. An amdediment to the bill grants metrely the use of half the Island for railroad purposes exclusively. Mr. McKinney, (dem.) of Ohio, offered an amendment four company to pay a yearly rent of \$50,000.

Mr. Coburn. (rep.) of Ind., suggressed an amend-

Mr. McKisney, (dem.) of Onio, offered an amend ment requiring the company to pay a yearly rent of \$60,000.

Mr. Coburn, (rep.) of Ind., suggested an amendment providing for a survey of the island and a report from the War Department as to what portion of it can be dispensed with by the government.

Other amendments were suggested, but were not allowed to be offered.

Mr. McKinney spoke in favor of his amendment, reminding the House of the enormous subsidies granted to the Pacific Rairoad companies, and stating that this was an application for further subsidy.

Ar. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., called attention to the reported contract between the Pacific Rairoad Companies and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, by which the latter company refuses to carry Chinese cargoes by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and suggested an amendment to the oil cancelling all restrictions on trade by such contracts before the act should take effect.

Mr. Wherler, (rep.) of Mass., signified his opposition to the bill, as surrendering the most important defensive position in the narbor of San Francisco.

Mr. Vochiers, (dem.) of Ind., advocated the bill, declaring that it obtained nothing akin to a land grant or subsidy.

Mr. Killinger, (rep.) of Pa., hoped that the attempt would not be made to crowd through this bill in the morning bour. It wished to have the bill ventilated, and amendments offered and discussed. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an article from the Alla California in opposition to the bill, and he believed that article expressed the views of the people of San Francisco.

Mr. Banks,—And of the government of the United States and of the Coast survey.

Mr. Killinger appealed to Mr. Wheeler to make

States and of the Coast Survey.

Mr. Killinger appealed to Mr. Wheeler to make an arrangement by which the bill should be fully Mr. Where had no objection to the fullest dis-

Cussion of it.

The morning hour expired and the bill went over till to-morrow, an attempt at an arrangement hav-

The morning hour expired and the bill west over till to-morrow, an attempt at an arrangement having faned.

The House, at two o'clock P. M., went into Committee of the Whole on

The Depicies of Onio, in the chair.

A COLORED REFRESENTATIVE SPEARS.

A discussion arose on an item appropriating \$1,000,000 for expenses of the judiciary. It randered on by Messrs. Cox. Barly, (rep.) of Miss., and Rainey, (rep.) of S. C. (colored). The speech of the last named gentleman in reply to Mr. Cox and in detence of the colored people of the south attracted muon attention and elicited considerable appliques on the floor and in the galieries.

Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Ms.s., paid a compliment to Mr. Rainey for his speech, and reviewed the recent changes in the constitution and laws affecting the social and political condition of the colored people, the point being that Mr. Cox and his party had had no part in ornaging about those changes for the benefit of the colored people. He regretted that it was possible to find occasion for a criticism of the republican party, but then so far and so wide was the alternative between that party and the democratic party that the people strunk instinctively from it.

34. Cox replied to Messrs. Dawes and Rainey,

roin it.

Air. Cox replied to Messrs. Dawes and Rainey, and demed that he had said anything to warrant the attack made upon him by the latter in the speech which had been applauded, but in which he (Mr. Cox) thought there was nothing to call for such a demonstration, except on the principle that a work of air was praised, not because of its merit, but because it was painted with the toes. (Laughter.) He claimed that he had done his share in elevating the position of the colored race.

Mr. Dawes asked Mr. Cox to state whether had voted for the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia, or to give them citizenship, or for the thirteenth constitutional amendment.

FALSTAFF IN PETTO.

Mr. Cox said he never told a thing on complusion diaughter).

Mr. Dawes said he would read from the Globe the name of the gentleman as voting against the thirteenth amendment.

Mr. Cox said he had intended to vote for the constitutional amendment, and had promised Mr.

Mr. Cox said he had intended to vote for the constitutional amendment, and had promised Mr. Lincoin to do so if he would send to the Confederate authorities at Richmond to induce them to come back to the Union without further shedding of blood. It was while that commission was absent that the proposed amendment to the constitution was voted on in the House, and, under the circumstances, he could not vote for it. But he was in layor of it, and had induced other democratic members to vote for it.

Mr. NIBLACE, (dem.) of Ind., disclaimed on his own account any responsibility for conferring political rights on the colored people.

THE JAPANESE VISIT.

Without disposing of the bill the committee rose, and Mr. Woon, (dem.) of N. Y., from the select committee appointed to make arrangements for the reception of the Japanese Embassy, made a report as to the occupation of the galleries, which was agreed to, and then, at half-past four, the House took a recess till eleven o'clock to-morrow marning, when the reception ceremonies are to take place.

ART MATTERS.

Goupil's Gallery.
A series of four paintings, by W. M. Brackett, representing salmon fishing in Canadian waters occupy a prominent position in this exhibition. The drawing and color of this fish is a truthful and effec-tive one, representing the salmon rising through the water, which is very carefully and truthfully painted, and is marked by unaffected vigor. Indeed, all four paintings display close observation, as well as strong pictorial power in the rendering.

Sale of Pointings.

Te-day and to-morrow there will be a sale of paintings, possessing more than ordinary merit, at the rooms of Johnston & Van Tassell, Nassau street. the rooms of Johnston & Van Tassell, Nassau street. The catalogue includes, in native art, examples from J. W. Caslicar, David Huntington, James M. and William Hart, Whitteridge, A. F. Talt, J. G. and William M. Brown and others. The foreign artists are represented by David Cols, Vielok, Williams, Plasson, Hubner and others of equal merit. The picture of "The Two Marys at the Tomb' will attract special attention and interest from the lovers of the religious school of painting. Indeed, taking the collection as a whole, it may be predicted that there will be a very large attendance and an equality generous recognition of the abilities of the several artists in quick and profitable sales of the various results of their art labors.

The definite winding up of the affairs of the old firm of Goupil & Co., at Paris, compels the saie of elected to offer them to the American public, as, owing to the influences of the war, Paris is at present but a poor field for artistic sales. The paintings have already arrived in this country, and will be at once piaced on public view previous to their disposal by auction. their stock of pictures, and the partners have

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The History of the Law of Libel in New

York.
At the regular monthly meeting of the Historical Society last evening Mr. William W. Campbell, late Judge of the Superior Court, read a paper on the above subject. The Judge first briefly glanced at the common law of England and traced its dissemination through Asia, Africa and America. Here in New York it was first planted by our English ancestry, and here, he said, the first great victory of the freedom of the press was achieved over the old idea that had pertained under it that the greater the truth the greater the libel. After quoting judicial opinions in England on this subject the Judge detailed the case of the King against John Peter Zinger, that was tried in this city in 1735. A few years before—in 1732—one Colonel William Crospy came here from England as Colonal Governor to succeed Rip Van Pam, who was then filting the pined. On assuming the functions of his office Crossy demanded of Rip Van Dam the moneys Facelyed by him during his incumbency. The sun-necked old Dutchman was whither to divide, but would not surrender the waste. The result was that the Courts were appeared to, a conflict ensued between the judiciary and the Governor, who removed one of them. At that time there was a paper nublished called Radheld's Gazetic, which took sides with the Crown authorities. At this period Zinger started the Johnstal and fearlessly espoused the cause of the Judges and assalled the administration. The Fesnit was his arrest for libel and his confidence in prison on the intal came on, in 1735, Hamilton, the great counselor of Philadelphia, appeared for the accused, and admitted the fact of the publication, which the prosecution held was an aggravation of the crime, according to English rulings. It was then that Hamilton took the ground that to constitute liber it was necessary to show that the intent was mailclous and selfitious, and declared that there was heresy in law as well as religion, and that in New York a man might make very free with his God, but must be very respectful to his Governor. The resuit was that Linger was acquitted by the jury, and thus the freedom of the press was guaranteed. The Judge quoted the Owen libel case, that created so much excitement in England in 1752, and more recent case the common law of England and traced its dissemination through Asia, Africa and America. Here in

THE CUSTOM HOUSE INOUIRY.

New York Commission Merchant Before the Committee—Breaking Open Packages—The Dock Thieves—The Invisible Police—General Babcock To Be Examined To-Day.

In the New York Custom House Committee this morning a letter was read from Collector Arthur in response to a complaint from E. B. Strange & Co., saying that since 1864 a duty of sixty per cent had under protest, and claimed they should not have been required to pay more than fifty per cent. On appeal to the Court they were sustained, yet the sixty per cent had continued to be collected. A communication was received from the New York Chamber of Commerce embodying its views

concerning the steamship lines. Several letters were read, suggesting the sum-moning of Timothy C. Dwight and investigating the seizures of sugars, the owners having at law ob tained verdicts in their favor, but at great loss, owing to the expense of litigation. It was thought proper to file the papers with the view of looking

into the general subject. SCHULTZ TESTIFIES. The first witness sworn was C. W. H. Schultz, of

New York, general commission merchant, who testifled that, having met with some obstruction in Custom House matters, he was told that in order to carry on things smoothly he must see government officials: he did not, however, see matters in that light; the packages consigned to his house of gin, brandy, beer, &c., ien delivered directly from the ships were in perfect order, but when indirectly there was sometimes a deficiency of from five to seventy-five per cent. He made complaint to Collector Murphy, who re-ferred the matter to the Department of Public Stores, and the reply came that the goods were delivered in the condition they were received, and nobody was to biame. On applying to the steamship company he found it was protected by the clear receipt of the Custom House carman. The carman having been applied to said he could not get the goods without giving a receipt. On one occasion Sturgis and Smith called upon him, and said he had indecently rushed into print concerning his grievances. He informed them that he had accused no individual; but he certainly intended to put a stop to piffering his goods. Since that time every package has been delivered in perfect order. The witness mentioned that before he became associated in business with Mr. Clark \$25,000 of that gentleman's property had been seized and sold for \$7,000.

Commissioner Osborn and the District Attorney of New York had a conversation with him on the subject and he compromised by taking \$2,500 and gave a clean receipt for Clark. The District Attorney said the suit against Clark was instituted on technical grounds. Osborne said to the witness:—

"If these fellows put up a job on you, let me Stores, and the reply came that the goods were

All went on smoothly until last Friday, when Kasmire, from the office of Collector of Internal Revenue, came to him and charged him with violation of the law, founded on information, as Kasmire said, obtained from a Custom House officer. The firm were charge (with breaking packages without mentioning the fact on their books. This proceeding was based on an anonymous communication. The charge was hise, as shown to the officer. Yesteriay the witness had a conversation with Secretary Boutwell relative to the subject. Mr. Boutwell said that the Internal Revenue Bureau Constantly acted on anonymous communications, if Secretary Boutweil relative to the subject. Mr. Boutweil said that the Internal Revenue Eureau constantly acted on anonymous communications, if it were thought advisable; but no seizures were made unless the charge was substantiated. There were in New York what are called dock theeves, who biller merchandise on the wharves, even if entered to go into bond. On speaking to Mr. Wright, a gauger, he said he had once attempted to drive oif the thieves, but was knocked down by them and severely nandied. Tens of thousands of dollars are annually lost by the merchants to protect their property on the wharves. The witness said, however much may be attempted to prevent frauds, the relief can only be temporarily afforded.

UNTIL THERE IS AN ENTIRE CHANGE in the civil service. So long as men of one political party over those of another are appointed to office, irrespective of claims to ability and honesty, so long will abuses occur. Appointments should be made for life or during good behavior, and all persons who attempt to bribe or receive bribes should be severely punished. He was not astonished at these frauds. The appointments are made for a limited time only and men want to make money before they leave their offices.

Question—Do you know any officers who have received bribes?

Answer—I do not; my information is not definite, but general.

out general Question—Do you know any merchants who have

Question—Do you know any merchants who have paid money to officers?
Answer—I do not.
On the cross-examination the witness sali cases of merchandise had been broken open and the spaces filled with various substances. Secretary Bouwell, on witness having made the complaint above alluded to, referred him back to Mr. Treadwell, the Collector of the Second district, to find out all about the case.
The committee at noon took a recess until one o'clock.

The committee did not reassemble until two o'clock, and then resumed the cross-examination by Pratt of Schultz, who said the packages plandered were of liquors, sauces and imported crack-

crea were of liquors, states and imported crackcrea. Out of one lot which went first under general
order and then into bonded store one case of liquors
was

FOUND TO BE ENTIRELY EMPTY.
and in another case there was only one bottle, the
other twenty-three having been abstracted; ine
liquors were imported from England, Germany,
Holland and France; they were all liable to be tampered with on the way; if it was found by bill of
lading that goods were supped in good order and
condition, and it should turn out otherwise, the
ship was required to pay the damages; the dock
thieves had robbed witness of

Eleity GALLONS OF DUTCH GIN
within fitteen minutes after it was landed, and
while the man who had been watching for the
landing of the gin had run to fell the carman to
take it to the store; he had been told by the
owners of 400 bales of wool that while it was on the
wharf the thieves came in boats, cut open the oales
and stole wool, and the police had to be
sent for to protect goods and drive thieves
away. He knew of a case from his brother,
where \$100 worth of cutlery had seen abstracted
from the package; it was the uniform practice for
packages to be corded up and sealed at the public
warehouse and so delivered; he believed there was
a community of thieves engaged in the plundering;
his opinion was that his losses were over one hundred dollars; Collector Murphy never replied to
that part of witness' letter to him relative to dock
thieves; the letter was written after the loss of the
liquor; he could not account for the fact how
merchants in New York could submit to such a
state of things for so long a time.

Mr. Fratt asked how it was possible any man or
men could break open a package or take one away
without being observed by the carman, the dock
clerk of the vessel and other parties interested.

Answer—No, I knocked him down.

On being cross-examined by Mr. Bayard the witness said the only packages plundered were those
invoiced for appraisement. He could not get an
answer as to who was responsible for the s

THE FRENCH WAR DEST.

Organization at a Society to Ald the Fund.
The amount of indemnity exacted by the Germans from the French nation imposes, of course, a great burden on the latter, although thus far th obligation has been readily met. The patriotism of the French residents of the metropolis has been aroused, and active measures have been inauguaroused, and active measures have been inaugu-rated by them to obtain material and for the fund to liquidate the debt. A society has been organized in this city, with Mile. Bousson (whose active exer-jons in securing food and clothing for the sadering French during the war will be remembered) as the

French during the war will be remembered, as the leading spirit.

The society at present consists only of ladies, but it is intended to have both ladies and gentlemen on the rolt. An address to the ladies of America, setting forth the object and rules of the society, has been published, and the organization of similar associations throughout the Calon carnestly requested, subscriptions will be received daily from eight A. at to two P. M., and daily deposits will be made, and twice in each week the subscriptions, with the names of subscribers, will be forwarded to head-quarters in Paris. The society has been quietly at work a few days and clinearly some \$500 have been authoritied. For the present the headquarters are at the establishment of Mile. Bousson, at 860 Broadway, but apartments are to be secured in some central location. The full amount of subscriptions will be forwarded to France, and no portion deducted for expenses of any kind.

QUITE A DIFFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Tabernacie Lodge, 598, was summoned specially for the presentation of a certificate of honorary membership to brother Felix Connor and not for the presentation of a Past Master's jewel, as stated in yesterday's issue. The jewel was presented to W. Brother Thomas Stevenson, although the lodge was not summoned for that purpose. By making this announcement you will greatly oblige a number of your readers. W. H. T.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Democratic and Republican Sachems Planning the Campaign.

Endeavoring to Swallow the Mushroom Elements-Teetotalism and Labor Reformers at the Mercy of the "Chiefs"-Another Legislative Deadlock Looked For-Skim-

ming the Country Towns-Betting on the Elections.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 5, 1872. The political contest in New Hampshire is getting narrowed down to a very fine point. Veteran poliucians think and talk one way in the morning, and hefore evening their views are completely reversed. There never was such a struggle here before. Both parties are confident and doubtful alternately, and in no quarters are the feelings and expects ions of the people more conspicuous than the head the republican and democratic organizations. During the day I have had my customary talk with the leaders, with both the republicans and democrats, and the air of cor-responding confidence of victory which they assume

THE REPUBLICAN SACHEMS. for instance, say that everything is promising for a party victory, but they do not claim that it will come through a popular vote of the people, but rather through the Legislature, the same medium by which the democrats came into power a year ago. On the other hand, the democrats insist also that the election will be thrown into the Legislature, and that the voice of that body, will be in approval of the present State administraion. The contest will, in any event, be a close one,

will be in approval of the present State administration. The contest will, in any event, be a close one, and it is well to accept the reasoning of both parties—the question of whether New Hambshire shall be recorded as democratic or republican will be decided by its Legislature.

ATTEMPT TO SWALLOW UP THE POLITICAL INFANTS. An attempted effort to unite the labor reformers with the democrats and the temperance element with the republicans has signally failed to-day, and the infant elements of political discord will enter into the campaign "on their own hook." The temperance party will command about a thousand votes, and the labor reformers a fraction less, and right here is where the two great parties are to be discurbed and the real contest taken from the people and their own into the legislative body. Last year the democrats, by consent of the labor reformers, had control of the House; but in the Senate the opposition was such that there was any political significance attached to it or not.

THE INDICATIONS OF THE COMING CONTEST, so far as the Senate is concerned, are that the republicans will certainly be successful in the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Seventh and Ninth districts, and that the democrats will as surely win in the Sixth, Eighth and Twelfth, and probably in the Fourth and Eleventh districts. The Tenth district, therefore, is the only one in doubt, and that is reckoned democratic, and the symptoms are that the State will again be a tie and a ussiess cipher. It is almost impossible to anticipate how the House of Representatives will stand. Last year there was a law passed by which every city and town is entitled to an extra representative for a certain excess of male population over a stated number of votes, and both parties are industriously engaged in taking advantage of this act. The republicans will gain by it in the cities, and the democrats will reap the advantage of this act. The republicans will gain by it in the cities, and the democrats will reap the advantage of this act. The republicans

Betting on the result of the election still continues even; but, to use a Hibernianism, there are fewer offers and fewer takers on both sides.

Election in Portsmouth-Mass Meeting and Address by Senator Patterson. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 5, 1872.

At the Newcastle municipal election to-day the republicans had fity-four majority, a republican ain of thirty-seven over the Governor vote of last

dressed on the political situation by Senator Patterson and others.

Great luterest is manifested among politicians of all grades, who seem anxious to engage in the excitement of the coming elections.

REPUBLICAN VICTORIES AT NEWBURG, N. Y. NEWBURG, March 5, 1872. The charter election was held to-day. The repub

licans elect the Mayor, four Aldermen, three Super-visors and all city officers. Average majority, 200. AUBURN (N. Y.) CITY ELECTIONS.

Republican Victories-Mayor and Aldermen

Elected. AUBURN, N. Y., March 5, 1872. The republican city ticket was carried in this city to-day, and for Supervisors six republicans and one ocrat were elected. Major Thomas, the repubjority over Captain Moses, the democratic candidate.
The republicans have elected three out of the seven Aldermen. The Board will now stand seven republicans and seven democrats.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES IN OSWEGO, N. Y.

Mayor and Aldermen Re-Elected.
OSWEGO, N. Y., March 5, 1872.
At the charter election held in this city to-day Allanson S. Page, democrat, was re-elected Mayor. The democrats have also elected six out of the eight Aldermen. The Council now stands ten democrats to seven republicans.

DEMOCRATIC SUPERVISOR ELECTED AT HYDE PARK, N. Y.

HYDE PARK, N. Y., March 5, 1872. James Rooseveit, democrat, was elected Supervisor, by sixty-two majority, for the town of Hyde Park, to-day.

VERMONT.

Republican Victories in the City Election of Burlington. BURLINGTON, March 5, 1872.

At the city election, to-day, the entire republican ticket was elected, with the exception of one Alderman. Luther C. Dodge was re-elected Mayor by 206 majority. Carolus Noyes was elected City Judge with no regular opposition. GEORGIA.

Election of a Democratic State Senator. MACON, March 5, 1872.

In the Senatorial election in the Tenth district

yesterday, Styles, democrat, was elected by a large majority over Armstrong, independent candidate. CALIFORNIA.

County Treasurer, District Attorney and As-

sessor of Salana County Holding Their Omces-Charge of Election Frauds. SAN FRANCISCO, March 5, 1872.
The County Treasurer. District Attorney and Assessor of Salano county refuse to surrender their offices to their successors, allegal interference of leueral officers at Mare Island.

THE FIRST POLITICAL GUN FOR JUDGE BEDFORD.

A large meeting of some of the most influential citizens of the Twenty-second ward was held last evening at Wensei's Garden, corner of Seventy-second street and Eighth avenue. After a free discus-sion of political affairs the following preamble and resolutions were offered and unanimously and en-thusiastically adopted:—

resolutions were offered and unarimously and entusiatically adopted:—

Whereas, believing that a republican form of government is the best that has ever been devised to secure to man his sacred rights of the, liberty, the security of his property and the free exercise of conscience, and believing that he strongest support and profession for such a government is in a pure and fearless judiciary; and whereas we have watened with the most profession thereat the upright and independent course of the Hon. Gunning S. Bedford, the Clyndge of this city, in his impartual administration of the laws and the mompt vindication of justice, which have been guarantees to us of the security of our persons and our property antenness of the Twenty-security of our persons and our property and the most of the resource of our elective frames, now we, the active and the twenty-security of the property and the part of the Twenty-security of the persons and our property and the part of the property of the property of the profession of the Twenty-security of the persons of the per

Gunning S. Bedford Association of the Twenty-second ward.

Over two hundred persons were enrolled and the
following officers were elected:—Fidele Heitz, President; Jonn J. Clancy, Vice President; Edward Darke,
Second Vice President; Otto Felgentren, Secretary;
Martin Callahan, Corresponding Secretary, and
Peter Wenzel, Treasurer. There was a large and
attractive display of freworks, and considerable
entusiasm was manifested. The speakers at the
meeting were Mr. John D. Townsend, Lawrence D.
Kiernan, Thomas W. Pittman.

POLITICAL VIEWS AND MOVEMENTS. | THE CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUTH.

Why the Democrats Did Not Join the Repub

licans in the Late "Passage at Arms" in the

occasion of some remark that in the Senate debate on the sale of arms to the French the democrats

have refrained from taking any part whatever, whereas it was naturally supposed that they would come to the rescue of Sumner and Schurz and assist in the detamation of General Grant and the admin-

said he, "if we were to rush into the thing it would look like a fight between democrats and republicans. We want to make it appear an exclusively

republican fight. Schurz and Sumner have agreed to do all the talking. But when it's all over we can

quote the republican speeches to prove the rottenness of the administration." Then he winked and

he ever write a letter to a gentleman by the name

of Schwartz, of New York, promising that after be

had "laid out" the administration in the general

order business, he would turn round and give to

The Senatorial Revolt-Judge Trumbull Wel-

comed Into the Liberal Ranks. [From the St. Louis Republican (passive democrat), Feb. 24.]

A Blow for the Republicans.

The First Presidential Nominee-How He

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Interesting Meeting Last Evening-The Bill To Be Presented to the Legislature-The

Rifle Range, Prizes and the New Manual-

A meeting of the members of the New York State

headquarters in Mercer street. Generals Shaler and

Harding, Major Smith, Mr. Dymock and Captain

Wingate were present, and formed a quorum.
When the last named gentleman, in his capacity as
secretary, had read the minutes of the last meeting

AQUATICS.

Ellis Ward, one of the famous Ward crew, now so

journing in Georgia, proposes to pull a mile race on the Savannah river, in his single scull, against any

four-oared crew from among amateurs, provided a purse of \$75 or \$100 can be raised as a prize.

An attempt is being made to get up a match be-

tween Thomas C. Eutler, of Boston, and William

scharf, of the McKee Barge Club, of Birmingham, to row on the Schurjkill River, at Philadelphia.

Fa., to row on the Schurjkill River, at Philadelphia.

A few pounds in Weigh 18 he only obstacle in the way of signing articles at present.

The Paris crew, of St. John, N. B., issue the follow-

ing chailenge:—

We, the undersigned, are prepared to row asy four-oared crew in England or the United States a six mile race—three miles to a stakeboat and return—for \$1,000 to \$2,000 a side. If the Pittsburg or either of the New York crews accepts this challenge we will allow them fair expenses to row at Hallitax. We will allow the Taylor-Winship and Chambers crews, of England, the usual expenses. The conditions of the race are that it shall take place at Hallitax, N. S., in June or July of the present year, and that neither boat shall carry a coxswain. Hoping that one of the many crews who claim the title of champions will accept our challenge and row us, signed, Robert Fulton, Samuel Hutton, George Price and Elijah Hutton.

Robert Fulton and George Brown have been

Ropert Fulton and George Brown have been matched to row a straight four mile race at Digby, Nova Scotta. The day on which the match will take pince has not yet been decided on. The match is for \$1,000 a side, each party paying their own ex-

penses.

Charles S. Osborn, of the Atalanta Club, and H. Van Lathram, of the south Brooklyn Rowing Club, are matched to row three inlies, with a turn, for a valuable prize, on the Passaic River, N. J., in the month of June.

A new boating club, known as the Kingnisher Boat Club, has been formed in Boston, and now numbers some sixty active memoers.

INVESTIGATION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 5, 1872.

rd. Coloneis Church and Peck. Adjutant

Rifle Association was held last evening at the

Election of New Members.

Minister to Brazil, Hon. Henry T. Blow:-

added, "It's nicely put up, and we'll give 'em you bet."

Judge Davis as a Democratic Candidate. The St. Louis *Democrat* (republican) thinks it may be said that Judge David Davis has little faith in The "Feeling" in Virginia and North the discretion of the democratic party, notwith-standing he is now likely to be its candidate for the and South Carolina. Presidency. A lew months ago he was told that the democrats would probably nominate him. He quietly remarked, "No, sir; I don't think they will. They haven't sense enough to do that."

The Merits and Demerits of the Present Administration—The Democracy Looking to 1876— President Grant the Only Candidate for 1872-Carpet-Baggers and Scallawags Denounced-The White Population Rempant-No Coalition with Republicans, but a Long Pull and a Strong Pull for Victory.

istration. A democratic Senator from New Jersey, in a gushing mood, explained this mystery in a private conversation on the railroad cars between New York and Washington a lew days ago. "You see," RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 26, 1872.

A recent tour through the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina in the service of the HERALD, which brought me in contact with all class and conditions of the people, gave me ample opportunity to feel the public pulse regarding the approaching Presidential canvass. Beginning with the "mother of States and statesmen," I found the next national contest was the leading topic of connext national contest was the leading topic of conversation in the hotels, on the cars, and, in fact, wherever a few people happened to be congregated together. The shrewdest of political F. F, V.'s having the nighest appreciation of the statesmanship of Lyman Trumouli and the masteriy eloquence of Carl Schurz, regarded their attacks upon the administration as mean and futile, which rather approach to strengthen than to weeken the A Conundrum for Senator Schurz.

The St. Louis Democrat desires to ask the Hon.
Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) a question:—Did served to strengthen than to weaken eral Grant's prospects for the renomination. They argue with the utmost clearness and force that the differences and difficulties at present prevailing in the republican camp would all be healed by the time the election comes him—Schwartz, as aforesaid—all the profits and emoluments of that business? We pause for off; if not, by the 5th of June, when the Philadelphia Convention will be held. As for the labor reform nominations, the Virginians regard that as a "side snow" of no consequence, which will be entirely forgotten long before the election. The convention at Cincinnati, however, is looked forward to with The feature of the proceedings in the United States Scaate yesternay was the speech of Judge Trumbull, wherein he placed himself squarely upon the platform of the liberal republicans of Missouri. an usual degree of interest; not that it is expected anything substantial will result from it, but to ELEMENTS OF OPPOSITION TO GRANT

For this he was read out of the regular republican party by Mr. Morton, President Grant's foremost will develop. With a political sagacity and fore party by air. Auron, Freshent Grant's columnation.

It is impossible to overestimate the importance to the country at large of the recent debates in Congress, as showing the effect of the virtual adoption by the democracy of the so-called passive policy. The appearances now are that if patriotic counsels prevail among the democrats the second candidacy of General Grant will result in a conservative (though not partisan) triumph, the most overwhelming and remarkable ever known in our history. sight for which Virginians have always been noted, they look for nothing more favorable than the election of General Grant in November next, but they quietly bide their time, waiting anxiously but calculating certainly upon a triumpbant democratic victory in 1876, the year of the centennial anniversary of American independence. the reason why the convention to be held at Cincinnati assumes so vast an importance with South-We are indebted to a marked article in the St. Louis Democrat for the following "first-rate notice" ability of the republican party to enter another great national contest. For the next four years the of a speech recently delivered in that city by our ex-Southern people, satisfied that they cannot elect a Like all the addresses of that gentleman it is characterized by excellence of diction, clearness of reasoning and vividness of expression, and, like all his political speeches, it is sound in doctrine, able in argument and thoroughly in sympathy with the progressive spirit of the republican party. democratic candidate to the Presidency, are conent with Grant, and, according to the generally expressed sentiment, prefer him to any other republican that might be elected, for various reasons. Sumner they totally reject in relation to the Presidency; Trumbull they respect, but he is classed as a republican partisan who would probably be more inimical to their interests in the future than Grant; Liked by the Republicans.
[From the Providence Journal (republican)—Senator
Anthony—Feb. 27.] and Schurz, Gratz Brown, or any other of the host A Labor Reform Convention, nominating for President an out-and-out republican, and for Vice of candidates that have been named, are equally objectionable as Trumoull, all being repub President an out-and-out democrat, and adopting an endorsement of a protective tariff as a part of its piatform, is a political phenomenon which some people imagine must have a profound significance, it is intimated that the nomination was concocted at Washington before hand. We cannot, however, attach any special importance to it. It is precisely such a movement as any new party might be expected to make. It possibly indicates a design to anticipate, if possible, the action of the other parties to which we have referred, if parties they are to be called, and if made without concert it may embarrass these parties. But at the present stage of public affairs it can have no importance whatever. The only thing particularly noticeable about it is the jact that a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States appears to be willing to have his name placed before the country as a Presidential candidate, nominated by a convention so miscelianeous, and possessing so little authority as this at Columbus.

of candidates that have been named, are equally objectionable as Trumoull, all being republicans, and ambitious only to be President, Virginia will go against Grant for the Presidency; so will North Carolina, and probably all the Southers States except Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana; but even with this they favor his election before any other republican.

The Democrat's Awakening.

Everywhere I have been the people—the whites—almost demand the holding of a democratic national convention, with a full representation from all the States. They are universally opposed to any coalition with the republicans on any compromise platform, and the common sentiment seems to be the adoption of an out-and-out democratic embodiment of the principles and tenets of that party as they have been understood in the past, according to the negroes, however, all the rights and priyileges guaranteed them by the constitution. The feeling is, let us go into battle under our own colors and fight manfully, and if we are defeated let us be defeated honorably. Looking to the future the Southern democracy hopes for a great popular upheaving during the next four years. Reform in the civil service, reform everywhere, is needed, and it can never be accomplished, they say, until the republican party is dethroned and the democrats come into power. In fact the democrats in the South consider themselves

MERE "LOOKERS ON IN VENICE" in the next Presidential election. All the fighting and dissension is among the republicans, who are in every State spit and divided into factions, some of which have declared war to the knile, and nothing short of the extermination of the one will satisfy the other. Here there will be a lively fight Next November in the Congressional contest alone carpet-baggers will probably secure the nominations for Congress.

Areke November in the Congressional Contest and carpet-bargers will probably secure the nomin tions for Congress, but the hatred of the whin native republicans towards them is so intense than an independent negro candidate will be put forwar in each district, with a very good prospect of main gan excellent run for the mass of the negroe

native republicans towards them is so intense that an independent negro candidate will be put forward in each district, with a very good prospect of making an excellent run for the mass of the negroes. A natural result of this antagonism among the republicans will be the election of the republican districts. This is not mere speculation. It is the settled determination of the speculation. It is the settled determination of the native white republicans to exterminate root and branch the whole carpet-bag tribe, which has brought the party into such disrespect and ill-odor throughout the entire country.

NONTH CARDLINA.

Coming then to the Old North State, the Presidental feeling is much the same as that in Virginia. Grant is, pernaps, more unpopular here than in Virginia, because of the wholesale arrest of citizens by federal troops in Rutherford. Cleaveland, Sampson, Harnett and Chatham counties, and the persocution to which they were afterwards subjected. An oppressive military government following the war, succeeded by the disastrous administration of Governor Holden, during which the State was plundered by carpet-baggers and the best cutzens of the State were imprisoned and subjected to cruel tortures by a hired candidate as Hancock, have depressed and so demoralized the people of this state that they are indifferent to national affairs, when the canvass begins in good earnest the North Carolinians will be entimisated in their support of some such democratic candidate as Hancock, Hoffman or Thurman, though well aware none of them could be elected. Like the Virginians, they oppose any fusion with the anti-administration republicans, preferring rather to be gioriously than ignominiously defeated.

Two important State conventions for the nomination of a Governor and other State officials will shortly be neid—the republican convention at Raleigh on the 19th of April and the democratic convention at Greensboro on the last of May.

THE CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Among the republicans in South Carolina there is a when the last named gentleman, in his capacity as secretary, had read the minutes of the last meeting tenera ishaler read the bill which had been drawn up for presentation to the Legislature, entitled "An act to establish a rifle range and promote skill in marksmanship" for the State of New York.

The principal object of this bill is to ask an appropriation from the Legislature of a sum of \$25,000 upon the said association giving proof that it possesses a sum of \$5,000 in hand, the whole amount to be devoted to the erection of a range, suitable building, appurtenances, &c. The other sections principally concerned the appointment of officers, the methods of drawing money for requirements and the selection of grounds for the contemplated range.

The question of prizes to be offered was debated at length, especially with reference to those already in the possession of the association, which had been donated by Gatling and Remington. There was also considerable discussion as to whether the prizes should be shot for individually or by regiments. General Shaler was inclined to think that a few old "crack shots" would carry off all the laurels, and not leave the new hands a chance to show their skill; but Adjutant Harding differed, and brought up the case of the English rifle contests at Wimbledon in support of his argument. The matter was finally allowed to stand over, and the bill was reported abbroved and the committee requested to take measures to ensure its being passed.

The manuscript of the new Rifle Association Manual, compiled by Captain Wingate, was then produced by the Chairman, who stated that he had made a lew addenda. These were read to the members present, discussed, and the Manual finally adopted as that of the association.

The following new members were balloted for and approved of:—Heary M. Knapp, Charles F. Conner, P. L. Boucher and Alexander J. Roux, all of the Twenty-second regiment, after which proceeding the meeting adjourned.

COCK FIGHTING.

A great main has been made between Georgia and Some Carolina, represented by the veteran turf-man, stejor T. G. Bacon, of the latter, and Mr. J. Bowler, of the former State, and the United States, for the large state of \$5,000 the odd fight. It will be fought at New Orleans, and last four days, com-mencing April 9, and therefore will take place between the two race meetings. Each party will tween the two race meetings. Each party will show inity-one cocks, at weights ranging from 4 lb. 10 oz. to 6 lb. 3 oz., and fight according to furner's rules as construed by Dr. Gee, of Seima, Aia. We presume Captain T. G. Moore is interested in this important cocking contest.

A main between the fanciers of Richmond and Portsmouth, Va., will commence at the former place on Tuesday, March 12, continuing three days. The main is for \$100 cach battle, and \$1,000 the odd fight, each party showing twenty-one birds, cocks and stags.

The Daily Globe is the title of a new daily paper just started in Boston. It is a large, handsome, first class paper, independent in politics. While its editorial columns evince much ability and its news columns are unusually well filled, for a Boston paper-its typographical appearance is unexcep-

The investigation of the charges against District The Albany Evening Times has changed hands, and will, it is said, anaport the democratic reform Attorney Warren M. Bateman, in the United States Court for this district, commenced to day. The ses-sions are private.